NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1806. [*No.* 2332.

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THE Subscribers intending to close the business of their HOUSE, will offer for Sale at UCTION, at their Stores on the Long-Wharf, Newport, on WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTH Day of JANUARY next, at XI o'clock, if good weather, if not, the first fair day after.

The Ship MOUNT-HOPE, 601 50-95ths Tons burthen, built at Newport, in the years 1800 and 1801, under the immediate inspection of the Subscribers, of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner; sails fast, very burthensome, a good sea boat, and has delivered her Cargoes in the most perfect order.—Coppered after her first voyage, above her bends, with the best English patent Copper; Masts, Spars and Rigging in good condition, one suit of Sails in complete repair; mounts 14 Carriage Guns; with a large supply of Stores, and may be fitted for sea, at about the same expence as on her former voyages.

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ALSO.

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6848 whole, 124 half } Bales Bourbon COFFEE, of the first quality.

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GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec. 5, 1806.

BEST Riga, Rhine and St. Petersburgh's clean HEMP.
RUSSIA SAIL CLOTH,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDE's IRON, flat, square and round,
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NICHOLAS NORTHUP, EZBON SANFORD, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN HAMMOND, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown Dec. 5, 1806.

FLAX-SEED, WANTED

For which the highest Price will be given by
CHRISTOPHER RHODES
Newport, August 15, 1806.

Bowen & Ennis,

Offer for Sale,

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum, by the hogshead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogshead barrels or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and square bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-cask
Cabooses, Anchors, and Oars Rosin. Tar, and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogshead Staves
1400 Wt. Soal-Leather
1000 bushels Bonavista Salt and
1700 bushels course Ditto for Farmers use.
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail as usual.

Newport, Sept. 26 1806.

Edward Easton,

Has for Sale,

HAVANNA white and brown SUGARS
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Newport Sept. 19 1806.

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No. 77, *Thames-street*

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THIRTY Hogsheads Jamaica 4th-proof Rum.
20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
6 do. white do.
50 empty Geneva cases.
8 quarter-casks sherry Wine of a superior quality
1000 lbs. excellent old Cheese.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy per pipe.
Holland's Geneva do.
New Rum per hogshead.
New-York Soap per box.
Connecticut mould Candles per do.
Bohea, Souchong and young-hyson Tea, per chest.

Also,—A large and extensive assortment of GROCERIES at retail. Likewise, 4 bales blue Nankeens.

Newport, July 25, 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. *Newport, June* ,1806

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm.*

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[*From Dutch (French) papers.*]

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The French seem to have taken peculiar pains to mark the Prussian officers, by which a great number of them were killed, and the confusion which finally resulted from it.

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JENA, OCT. 15—(5 o'clock, A. M.)—The battle of Jena, fought yesterday, is one of the most memorable in history.

The Prussians amounted to the number of 150,000; they lost 200 pieces of cannon, and 80 stand of colours, besides 28 000 prisoners of war.—The Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are killed. Prince Henry of Prussia is badly wounded. A great number of Generals, besides many officers of rank, are wounded. The loss of the French army is, comparatively, infinitely less; yet we have in the hospitals of Jena, 1200 *wounded*, and in those of Naumburg, 1500. There is no other General killed on our part, but General of Brigade Billy, a brave man. The French army has acquired great glory.

Marshal Davoust, who was stationed in the narrow passage of Koesen, and before Naumburg left the enemy no time to tarry; he fought the whole day, and threw more than 60,000 men into confusion, which were commanded by Mollendorff, Kalurach, and the King in person.

The Queen of Prussia was pursued by a troop of horse. She was obliged to take shelter in Weimar, and three hours before our advanced posts arrived there, she had fled from thence; she took a road which was full of our troops, and it is therefore very likely that she has been overtaken.

Our troops reached Weimar in the evening, pursuing the rear-guard of the enemy on the left flank; on the left Marshal Davoust pursued them as far as Neustad. His head-quarters were at Bikardsberg this morning. It is supposed that the enemy is endeavouring to collect his forces on the side of Frankenhausen, in order to reach Magdeburg. The enemy must have suffered a terrible loss, which will not be ascertained until late. Six of their Generals are prisoners of war besides a great number of Colonels.

OCT. 15—(*later hour.*)—The battle of Jena has erased the shame acquired by the battle of Rosbach, and thus in seven days terminated a campaign, which has quenched the dreadful thirst for war which tormented the Court of Prussia.

The position of the army on the 15th inst. was as follows:

The Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust stood with their corps at Naumburg, having divisions of their troops at Leipsic and Halle.

The corps of the Prince Ponte-Corvo was on its march for Naumburg; and that of Marshal Lannes was posted at Jena; while the corps of Angereau was stationed at Kahla, and that under Ney, at Roda.

The head-quarters were at Gera.—The French Emperor was on his march for Jena.

The corps of Marshal Soult was on its march from Gera, to take a nearer position where the roads from Jena and from Naumburg meet.

The enemy's army was posted as follows:

The King of Prussia commenced his operations on the 9th October, by advancing his right wing for Frankfort, his centre for Wurtzburg, and his left wing for Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were prepared for the execution of this plan; but the French army, turning his left wing, was in a few days posted at Lobenstein, Schleitz, Gera, and Naumburg. The Prussian army being turned, fixed on the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, to concentrate her divisions, and on the 13th, the whole army presented itself in order of battle, between Cappelsdorff, and Auerstadt, to the amount of nearly 150,000 men.

On the 13th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Emperor arrived at Jena, and from a small hill, occupied by our advanced posts, viewed the positions of the enemy, who seemed to manœuvre for the purpose of forcing, on the next day, the narrow passages of the Saal. The enemy made a most obstinate resistance on the road leading to Jena and Weimar.—Davoust was ordered to turn him in flank, while the Prince Ponto-Corvo was dispatched to attack him in the rear.

The Emperor collected the whole force of Marshal Lannes on the above hill in order of battle.

The troops of Generals Ney and Soult marched the whole night. A thick fog obscured the following day; and the Emperor guarded the infantry against the formidable attacks of the Prussian cavalry. The riflemen commenced the action, and the fire of musquetry was brisk.—Good as the position of the enemy was, they were dislodged from it—and the French army formed in order of battle in the vallies.

The enemy only waited for the fog to disperse, to commence a general action. A division of 50,000 men intended to take the defiles of Keosen to cover Naumburg, but was prevented by Marshal Davoust. The two other divisions, 80,000 in number *together*, drew up in order of battle, in front of the French line.

The fog covered both armies for the space of two hours; but when it cleared up, the two armies had a view of each other at the distance of a cannon-shot.

The enemy's army was numerous, and exhibited a handsome body of cavalry: his manœuvres were executed with exactness and swiftness. Having made an advance on our left wing, Marshal Angereau was charged to throw him back again; and in less than an hour the attack was general. From 250 000 to 300,000 men, with 7 or 800 pieces of cannon, spread death every-where before them, and exhibited a very rare spectacle. The Emperor always kept a strong body of reserve with him, besides his Imperial guards.

At this interesting crisis, a division of French cavalry arrived also, and formed a line of battle in reserve in conjunction with the above. The whole body now advanced, and together with the main army, soon threw the enemy into confusion: they took post again—but were completely routed, by a fresh attack from the Duke of Berg, with his heavy horse and dragoons.

The result of the battle was the taking of 30 or 40 600 prisoners, 25 or 30 stand of colours, and 300 pieces of cannon, besides magazines and stores.

The enemy is supposed to have lost 25 or 30,000 killed and wounded. General Mullendort, and Prince Henry of Prussia, are wounded. The Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are killed.

Our loss is estimated at 1000 or 1200 dead, and 3000 wounded.

The Duke of Berg has at this moment enclosed Erfurth, which is garrisoned by a corps of the enemy, commanded by Mollendorf and the Prince of Orange.

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LONDON OCT. 27. It is with very great concern, that we are obliged to check the

pleasing expectations that were entertained yesterday, of the success of the Prussian army. The accounts which were circulated in the Sunday papers, and received with such a natural avidity, related merely to the two wings of the respective armies. The engagement which followed between the main bodies has, we fear, terminated to the advantage of the French.

This intelligence has been communicated in a dispatch from Lord Morpeth. His Lordship mentions that the action, which took place on the 14th inst. was most severely contested. The Prussian sustained very great loss. His Prussian Majesty is stated to have had two horses shot under him.—These are the only particulars which have reached us.

The following are the circumstances, which appear to have led to this general engagement, as extracted from the Hamburgh Mail.

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Sixty thousand Russians are said to have entered the Prussian territory. If they have advanced as far as Silesia, they may prevent the French from following up their successes; if they have only entered South-Prussia, we fear they will not reach Saxony in sufficient time to enable the Prussians to maintain possession of that country.

His Prussian Majesty addressed a proclamation to his army, the same day on which his Manifesto was published. It has all the energy and spirit of that admirable composition. Every circumstance, every sentiment, which could excite the enthusiasm, and increase the ardour of the army, is compressed into this vigorous appeal to its loyalty and heroism.

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GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

DECLARATION.

OF THE KING OF GREAT-BRITAIN, ON THE FAILURE OF THE NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE.

THE Negociations in which his Majesty has been engaged with France, having terminated unsuccessfully, his majesty thinks proper to make this public Declaration to his subjects and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to an issue which his majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which, even amidst all the successes that attend his arms, is so burthensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquillity is retarded only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government, unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the Continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other Power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negotiations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighbouring Powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negociation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his majesty's German Dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his majesty to afford a just foundation for negociating; it was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the Negociation should be conducted by his majesty in concert with his Allies.

No sooner had this basis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of so great importance as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his majesty, that unless the principle proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communications which had been opened between the two Governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of the want of full powers in the person intrusted by his majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his majesty for opening a regular negociation by Ministers duly authorised, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honourable to the King and his Allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

During these proceedings, a minister, sent by the Emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his majesty's government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honour and interests of his imperial majesty.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negociate precisely on the same principles as before. He relied, and with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an Ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interest he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French Government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the Negociation with Great-Britain, but it violated, in points still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that Power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her Minister, had been the preservation of Germany. Yet, before the decision of Russia on this Treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole frame and constitution of the Germanic empire; had reduced under her yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germady; and, not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had at the same time instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such conduct was pursued towards his Majesty, towards his Allies, and towards all independent Powers, there appeared so little hope for any favourable issue to the Negociation, that his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay; and the French Government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the Emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorised and separate treaty signed by his minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his majesty's minister, that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great-Britain, to re-establish the tranquillity of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his Majesty in a separate Negociation, to the exclusion of his Allies; a proposal which his Majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an Ally. To these insidious overtures, his Majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favourable issue of the Negociation. The confidential intercourse which he constantly maintained with Russia, enabled his Majesty to specify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his Minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his Ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on those grounds a provisional treaty, to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

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The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to negociation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his Majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the Negociation finally broken off while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable: directed to no objects of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honour of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war: but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests: and for the issue of the contest his Majesty trusts, with confidence, to the justice of his cause: to the resources and bravery of his people: to the fidelity of his Allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake: that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy: that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected: and that, in asserting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the British Empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

NINTH CONGRESS—*SECOND SESSION.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1806.

AFTER the Message had been read, an order was passed for printing 1300 copies of the same; and the commitment of the Message, with the documents, accompanying the same, to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

The usual standing committees were then appointed. That of Claims, consists, of Messrs. Holmes, Moore, Belinger, Staniford, Stanton, and Tallmadge. That of Commerce and Manufactures, of Messrs. Crowninshield, M'Creery, Early, Dana, Newton, Marion, and Richards. That of Accounts, Messrs. Conrad, Davenport and Cutts. That of Ways and Means, Messrs. J. Clay, (of New-York) R. Nelson, Quincy, O. R. Williams, Mosely, and Merriweather. [*Mr. J. Randolph has been heretofore appointed Chairman of this Committee, ever since the accession of the present administration; it is therefore somewhat remarkable, that he is not named in this nor any other Standing Committee of the House*]

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The Rev. Mr. Gayer was appointed chaplain to the Senate; and the Rev. Mr. Elliot, to the House.

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On motion of Mr. J. Clay, a resolution was adopted, directing the Post-Office committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Post-Masters in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Charleston, (S. C.) Baltimore and Salem, to establish offices within their respective places for the reception and distribution of letters.

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The bill for suspending the Non-Importation Law, was called up, and debated this day. The principal difficulty arose in fixing the period of its suspension. Mr. J. Randolph moved that the act be suspended until the 31st of December, 1807. This was negatived, ayes 48, nays 62: after some further discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

The Non-Importation Act suspension Bill was read a third time and passed.—Ayes 101.—Noes 5. The law is suspended until the 1st of July next.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

After some business of little import, Mr. Crowninshield offered the House the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to furnish this House with a statement of the amount of the deposits of public money in the United States, and other banks, for the three last years, the balances remaining, distinguishing the different years.

I offer this resolution for the purpose of ascertaining the amount and the balance.

My object is to draw a revenue from that balance, by taking the banks, six per cent.—Probably there are three or four millions.—This will yield from 50 to 180,000 dollars. I consider it a fair source of revenue. Carried.

BY THE LAST MAILS,

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 8.

OUR last advices from Natchitoches state, that Gen. Wilkinson marched on the 22d ult. with all his troops from that place for the Sabine, to establish a garrison on the bank of that river—and that the commander of the Spanish forces declared he would oppose the Americans to the utmost of his abilities, to prevent their establishing a fort.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 9.

The United States brig Franklin is to sail from Washington in the course of the present week for New-Orleans, having on board a full company of Marines. Captains Carmick and Reynolds, also go out in her.—This is one among many other evidences, that the government is not fully assured of the restoration of tranquillity in that country.

Three or four of our frigates at Washington, are in such a state of readiness, as to be made fit for service at three or four days notice.

The ship Titus, Cushing, of and for this port, from Bordeaux, was captured on Monday last by a British ship of war, in sight of Cape Henlopen light house, after she had taken a pilot on board. The pilot and passengers, 17 in number, were afterwards put on board a pilot boat, which was blown ashore in the late gale of Wednesday, in Lewistown creek, where they all landed in safety.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 15.

One of our Dutch Papers, the Hague Royal Gazette of the 24th of October, remarks on the great battle of Jena, that it has paved the way for a termination to all contest between the powers of the continent and those of France and Holland; that Austria, Prussia, and Russia, will no longer be able to disturb the repose of Europe. The battle of Austerlitz, it insinuates, has extinguished the prejudice which operated in favour of the prowess of Russia; that of Jena has decided the military superiority of France over Prussia; and both have annihilated indirectly the dominion of Great-Britain over the ocean, without leaving to France and Holland the necessity of attacking her on her own island!

We should not descend to notice these opinions, were they not ushered to the world as the language of the Dutch Government.

The same article concludes with observing that Holland may view in these circumstances a pledge that her naval power will be restored, and her prosperity revived; and that a debt of gratitude for this is due to the "Great Napoleon," who has not only extended her power, and established her foreign influence, but has at the same time "*effected her civilization, and* established her internal greatness, by—*placing on her Throne, one of his illustrious* BROTHERS!"

The gentleman who, for the last week, has occupied most of his time in translating for us, from the Dutch papers received at this office by the ship Eugenia, makes the subsequent remarks:

It certainly appears pretty clear from the

pleasing expectations that were entertained yesterday, of the success of the Prussian army. The accounts which were circulated in the Sunday papers, and received with such a natural avidity, related merely to the two wings of the respective armies. The engagement which followed between the main bodies has, we fear, terminated to the advantage of the French.

This intelligence has been communicated in a dispatch from Lord Morpeth. His Lordship mentions that the action, which took place on the 14th inst. was most severely contested. The Prussian sustained very great loss. His Prussian Majesty is stated to have had two horses shot under him.—These are the only particulars which have reached us.

The following are the circumstances, which appear to have led to this general engagement, as extracted from the Hamburgh Mail.

Hostilities began on the 9th inst. but no affair of importance took place until the 10th or 11th, when a very warm action was fought at Saalfeld. Prince Louis Ferdinand, who commanded an advanced corps of the left wing of the Prussian army, was stationed at that town to defend the passage of the Saal. His orders, it is said, were to maintain his position to the last extremity, for the purpose of affording the Prince of Hohenlohe an opportunity of executing a bold movement which he had planned against the right wing of the enemy. Prince Louis bravely performed his duty, defending the bridge during the greater part of the day against a force three times more numerous than his own: he had only 6000 men under his command, and the French were estimated at 20,000. In the end, however, the enemy prevailed. Prince Louis was killed, the passage of the Saal forced, and the Prussians compelled to retreat, with the loss of several hundred men, and some cannon. These are the most authentic particulars which we have been able to extract from the Mail respecting the result of this first affair, which was produced by an attempt of the French to turn the right wing of the Prussians, and destroy the considerable magazines which they had formed at Naumburg.

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GREAT-BRITAIN.

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DECLARATION.

OF THE KING OF GREAT-BRITAIN, ON THE FAILURE OF THE NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE.

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Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negociation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his majesty's German Dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his majesty to afford a just foundation for negociating; it was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the Negociation should be conducted by his majesty in concert with his Allies.

No sooner had this basis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of so great importance as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his majesty, that unless the principle proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communications which had been opened between the two Governments must at once be closed.

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NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 8.

OUR last advices from Natchitoches state, that Gen. Wilkinson marched on the 22d ult. with all his troops from that place for the Sabine, to establish a garrison on the bank of that river—and that the commander of the Spanish forces declared he would oppose the Americans to the utmost of his abilities, to prevent their establishing a fort.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 9.

The United States brig Franklin is to sail from Washington in the course of the present week for New-Orleans, having on board a full company of Marines. Captains Carmick and Reynolds, also go out in her.—This is one among many other evidences, that the government is not fully assured of the restoration of tranquillity in that country.

Three or four of our frigates at Washington, are in such a state of readiness, as to be made fit for service at three or four days notice.

The ship Titus, Cushing, of and for this port, from Bordeaux, was captured on Monday last by a British ship of war, in sight of Cape Henlopen light house, after she had taken a pilot on board. The pilot and passengers, 17 in number, were afterwards put on board a pilot boat, which was blown ashore in the late gale of Wednesday, in Lewistown creek, where they all landed in safety.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 15.

One of our Dutch Papers, the Hague Royal Gazette of the 24th of October, remarks on the great battle of Jena, that it has paved the way for a termination to all contest between the powers of the continent and those of France and Holland; that Austria, Prussia, and Russia, will no longer be able to disturb the repose of Europe. The battle of Austerlitz, it insinuates, has extinguished the prejudice which operated in favour of the prowess of Russia; that of Jena has decided the military superiority of France over Prussia; and both have annihilated indirectly the dominion of Great-Britain over the ocean, without leaving to France and Holland the necessity of attacking her on her own island!

We should not descend to notice these opinions, were they not ushered to the world as the language of the Dutch Government.

The same article concludes with observing that Holland may view in these circumstances a pledge that her naval power will be restored, and her prosperity revived; and that a debt of gratitude for this is due to the "Great Napoleon," who has not only extended her power, and established her foreign influence, but has at the same time "*effected her civilization, and* established her internal greatness, by—*placing on her Throne, one of his illustrious* BROTHERS!"

The gentleman who, for the last week, has occupied most of his time in translating for us, from the Dutch papers received at this office by the ship Eugenia, makes the subsequent remarks:

It certainly appears pretty clear, from the

French documents, that Bonaparte has not the leaſt ambition for any long conteſt with either Pruſſia or Ruſſia. It is to be hoped that the King of Pruſſia has not been too eager to conclude an armiſtice. The further Bonaparte penetrates towards South-Pruſſia and Sileſia, the more perilous his ſituation would become, as a large Ruſſian force was expected to land in Mecklenburg, to act in conjunction with the Swedes.

The approach of winter, and ſhocking ſtate of the roads in that country at that ſeaſon, would of courſe, hold out great impediments to his artillery and cavalry, and conſequently it would become more difficult for him to maintain his magazines at ſo great a diſtance from home. Auſtria, at the ſame time, threatening his right flank and rear—as he might, perhaps, advance towards South-Pruſſia—would, no doubt, ſeize a favourable moment for operating with her fine army ſtationed on the frontiers of Bohemia, and reſent the many inſults ſhe has received, *however peaceable her profeſſions may have lately been.* Bonaparte would never venture acroſs the river Oder.

A Hamburg paper ſtated, ſome time ago, that magazines were eſtabliſhing on the banks of the Weſer, &c. *for a Ruſſian army*, expected to land in Mecklenburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 15.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The laſt Southern Mail has ſupplied us with much novel and extraordinary News, from the continent of Europe.—The Hamburgh accounts, which furniſh the details of the intelligence, are down to the latter end of October, and if to be relied on, in all their extent, muſt, we fear, be conſidered as unfolding, in one brief view, the denoument, as well as beginning of the war between France and Pruſſia.

The particulars, as given in our foreign department, though undoubtedly correct, in the main reſults, are not ſatisfactory. They are derived, in no inſtance, from any official ſource; and preſent altogether, but a maſs of ſtrange and extraordinary events, without order of time or date—and deſtitute of the many circumſtances which muſt have accompanied tranſactions of ſuch vaſt magnitude and importance.

We can only gather from the whole, that the firſt blow was ſtruck on the 9th October, by a diviſion of the Pruſſian troops, while executing a plan for the concentration of the main army. This battle, which opened the campaign, was fought at Schlaitz, and is ſaid to have proved unfortunate to the Pruſſians. On the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October, there appears to have been ſeveral more actions fought; but not of ſuch magnitude as to change the diſpoſition, or defeat the plans of either party, in their preparations for a general engagement. Although theſe battles are ſtated in the French accounts to be againſt the Pruſſians, we find among other particulars of theſe events, that at Raſbock, the French were completely defeated: and that by a ſkilful manœuvre, the Prince of Hohenlohe ſucceeded in cutting off 26,000 men from the main body of the French army. It is alſo ſtated, that between theſe dates, an action was fought, in which the French loſt 20,000 men, either killed or taken priſoners. On the 14th October however, the main force of the two armies, which had been for ſome days collecting together; met near Jena, in Saxony,

"To try the deſperate tug of War."

The action which took place in the neighbourhood of this ſpot, and which is termed the ſecond battle of Auſterlitz, proved fatal to the Pruſſian army. The accounts given of it are unofficial, and probably exaggerated—at leaſt they diſagree with one another. The moſt unfavourable ſtatement makes their loſs at 25,000 killed, 28,000 priſoners—with the loſs of 300 cannon, and 80 ſtands of colours. In this action the Duke of Brunſwick and Gen. Ruchel were killed, and Prince Henry of Pruſſia badly wounded.—The number of troops in both armies engaged in this memorable battle, is ſtated at 300,000, and the number of pieces of cannon employed, in ſpreading the work of death, at 800. On the 17th of October another battle was fought, between Lauchſtadt and Halle; but with what ſucceſs is not ſtated. Our accounts furniſh no further data, from which any thing of a *poſitive* or *authentic* nature can be drawn, relative to the final reſult of theſe great and extraordinary tranſactions. A *private* letter from a merchant in Amſterdam, dated 29th October, is ſaid to have been received on board the veſſel (which brought theſe accounts to New-York) while ſhe lay at the Texel, ſtating,

"That the war with Pruſſia was at an end; and the French in Berlin. In nine days, an army of 150,000 men has been deſtroyed; and a kingdom taken.—I think great operations are ſtill to be carried on."

December 18.

We have no foreign intelligence, from New-York, or by arrivals at this place, of later dates, than the accounts given in our laſt.

There can be little doubt but that the French army, from the reſult of the battle of Jena, of the 14th October, and the advantages which followed that ſerious event, were enabled to enter Berlin in a few days afterwards. But this ſtep, however flattering it may prove to the pride of Bonaparte, will not be conſidered as completing the object of Pruſſia. Berlin, although the reſidence of His Pruſſian Majeſty, is neither conſidered the great capital of the Pruſſian dominions, nor is a place of any great ſtrength, or importance. The city of Magdeburg, where it is preſumed the King of Pruſſia has contemplated to make a ſtand, and where the remains of his army, which are preſumed to be 120,000, have retreated, is a ſtrong and well fortified place. In this ſituation he may be enabled to defend himſelf until the Ruſſian armies come up; when, if fortune has not deſerted him and fled to the enemy, he may yet do ſomething for the preſervation of his fame, as well as Empire, and ſomething for the general cauſe of oppreſſed humanity.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1806.

The merchants of the city of New-York have called a meeting, for the purpoſe of renewing their application to Congreſs, for ſuitable fortifications to that harbour.—The fate experienced by their former repreſentations on this ſubject, did not manifeſt any diſpoſition on the part of Government to comply with their reaſonable and juſt requeſt.

A bill was laid before the Senate of the United States, on Monday the 8th inſt. to prohibit the importation of Slaves into any port or place within the juriſdiction of the United States, from and after the firſt day of January, 1808, it is alſo to prohibit the *exportation* of Slaves, for the purpoſe of ſelling them. This bill was ordered to have a ſecond reading.

The act to ſuſpend the non-importation law, which had paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, was introduced into the Senate on the 9th inſtant; referred to a ſelect committee of Meſſrs. Giles, Baldwin, and Mitchell; reported on without amendment; and paſſed to a third reading.

Gov. M'Kean has complained to the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, of the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, and recommended a law for the exaction of bonds for good behaviour, from printers whoſe papers might be deemed nuiſances—and to authoriſe the ſuſpenſion of them.

The fate of Pruſſia muſt prove an awful, and may be made, an inſtructive leſſon to nations—It ſhews how little ſecurity can be gained by a trimming, time-ſerving, ſpeculating policy. The time once was, when the courage of Pruſſia, as exhibited at Jena, would have preſcribed limits to the power of the modern Alexander, and prevented his victories both at Auſterlitz and Jena.—But ſhe ſpeculated in the fate of her neighbors:—and has at laſt felt, that it was the policy of France to keep her, like the ſtalled ox, only to be killed, when fitteſt for the cleaver.

Boston Centinel.

The legiſlature of Maryland, 37 votes to 17, have appointed a committee to conſider the expediency of a tax on *Bachelors* and *Bank-Stock*, to ſupport poor children.

AZUNI's MARITIME LAW OF EUROPE.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Azuni, the great champion of Neutral Rights, is this day iſſued from the preſs, and claims a place, not only in the libraries of the politician, but of every gentleman in the community. The tranſlation into Engliſh is executed with ſcrupulous fidelity, and in a neat and perſpicuous ſtyle. Hereafter it will be found on the ſame ſhelf with the moſt eminent civilians of any age or country.

DIED.—At Providence, on Thurſday morning laſt, (of a dropſy) in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. AMEY CARTER, the amiable and affectionate conſort of John Carter, Eſq. Editor of the Providence Gazette.

MARRIED.—In this town on Sunday evening laſt, in the Rev. Mr. Bradley's Meeting-Houſe, Mr. *WILLIAM WOOD VERNON* to Miſs *HANNAH SMITH*, daughter of the late Mr. John Smith, of Eaſt-Greenwich.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, December 19.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Farmer, Potter,	Jamaica
Phœnix, Smith,	New-Providence
Reſolution, Thompſon,	Tortola
Brig Laura, Ward.	St. Kitts
Guſtavus, Canfield,	St. Lucia
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig John Adams, Winſlow;	Wilmington
Schooner Jerniha, Butler,	Norfolk

Sales at Auction.

On Wednesday, Dec. 24, without reſerve at

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

5 Hogſheads high 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
14 Ditto New Do.
27 Barrels Guadaloupe Sugar,
5 Cheſts Souchong Tea.
1 Ruſſia Bed.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

AZUNI's MARITIME LAW OF EUROPE.

THE ſubſcribers to this valuable work, are reſpectfully informed, that it is now juſt publiſhed, and ready for delivery at the Book-Store of

L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 1, Long-Wharf.

Where ſubſcribers are requeſted to call for their books.—A few copies of this valuable work, (in 2 vols. 8vo. handſomely bound,) are alſo for ſale as above.

Just received, and for ſale as above, the following valuable books, viz.

Vol. 2d. Cranch's reports of caſes argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, in February term, 1804, and in February term, 1805—juſt publiſhed at Philadelphia.

Robinſon's Scripture Characters, 4 vols 8vo.

Sales' KORAN, a new and elegant edition, embelliſhed with a number of elegant engravings, 2 vols. 8vo.

Webſter's dictionary, 1 vol. 12mo.

Vol. 1ſt 2d. edition, Duſief's Nature Diſplayed

Walker's critical pronouncing dictionary, 1 vol 8vo—juſt publiſhed.

The complete works of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, to which is prefixed an account of his life and writings, by Edward Malone, Eſq 3 vols. 8vo.

Cameon's Luſiad, by Mickle, 2 vols. 8vo

The works of Lucian, from the Greek, by Francklin, 4 vols. 8vo.

Alſo, a few more Copies of

WATTS's edition of the LIFE of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, late Prime-Miniſter of Great-Britain, with biographical notices of the whole of his diſtinguiſhed contemparies, particularly, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Lord Grenville, Mr. Windham, Mr. Wilberforce, Viſcount Melville, Mr. Gratton, Lord Erſkine, Lord Sidmouth, Earl Spencer, Mr. Tierney, &c. &c. embelliſhed with an excellent likeneſs of Mr. Pitt, engraved by Edwin, in a ſuperior ſtyle—1 vol. 12mo price 1 dollar, in boards.

And a few Copies of

THE YOUNG ROSCIUS—or biographical memoirs of William Henry Weſt Betty: from the earlieſt period of his infancy, including the hiſtory of his Iriſh, Scotch, and Engliſh engagements; with analytical ſtrictures on his acting at the London theatres, &c. &c. embelliſhed with an elegantly engraved likeneſs, 1 vol. 12mo.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

Earl & Allſton,

At their Store on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extenſive ſupply of Charts, braſs and wood Compaſſes, Teleſcopes, &c. rendering their aſſortment very complete; and have conſtantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the moſt approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooſes, }
Greene's Anchors.
Linſeed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails aſſorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels, which they offer for ſale on liberal terms.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers ſhall meet with due attention.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

TAKE NOTICE,

THOSE Gentlemen and Ladies who have Books from the Circulating Library, lately kept by *Wm. R. Wilder*, are requeſted to return them to the Book Store of *G. Wanton & Co.*—From 2 to 300 volumes of books, belonging to ſets of ſeveral volumes, are among the many books taken from ſaid Library, and not returned. Perſons having an odd volume of a ſet of Books, ought to recollect that they are doing an injury without benefiting themſelves.—Perſons thus holding Books from ſaid Library are informed, that they are charged with ſaid Books, and the loan thereof will be demanded until they are returned. All Circulating accounts not ſettled by the 20th of January next, will without exception be put in ſuit.

N. B. As the Limitation Act goes into operation in February next, which would bar many of the accounts, compels to the above meaſure.

WM. R. WILDER.

Newport, Dec. 18, 1806.

To be SOLD, or to LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th March next.

THE Manſion-Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituated in Newport, now in the occupancy of the Subſcriber.—The Houſe has a large Shop in front of the Parade, and is undoubtedly as good a ſtand for buſineſs as any in Newport.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHN.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

TO BE LET,

(And poſſeſſion given the 25th March next,)

A PART of the Dwelling-Houſe, and a part of the Farm, the property of the late Mr. *Robert Cornell*, ſituated in Middletown.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

RUTH CORNELL.

Middletown, Dec. 19, 1806.

Wants Employment

IN a Dry Goods Store, a Young Man who writes a good hand, and underſtands book-keeping.—Salary is not his object.—The moſt ſatisfactory recommendations can be produced.—A line addreſſed to J B. and left at this Office, ſhall meet with prompt attention.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are notified, that in purſuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a ſemi-annual dividend will be declared and paid, at this Bank, on Monday the 29th inſt. to ſuch perſons as may appear by the Books of this Inſtitution to be Stockholders therein, on the 22d day of this preſent month of December, and according to the Stock ſtanding in their names in the ſaid Books on the ſaid 22d day of December.

That in conformity to the ſixth and ſeventh Articles of the ſaid Charter, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-Houſe in this town, on Monday the 5th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, and the tranſaction of ſuch other buſineſs as may be deemed neceſſary.

By Order of the President & Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *CASHIER.*

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

Rhode-Iſland Union Bank.

NOTICE.

A Semi-Annual Dividend will be declared and paid on the 1ſt day of January, 1807, and on every ſucceeding day, during Bank hours, until compleated, to the Stockholders of this Inſtitution, ſtanding on the Book on the 25th inſt. or their repreſentatives, from which time tranſfer of Shares ceaſes, until the aforeſaid 1ſt day of January, 1807:

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurſday, the firſt day of January next, the half-yearly dividend will be declared and paid to ſuch perſons, as the books of the Bank will ſhew to be Stockholders on the 24th inſt.

Notice is likewiſe given, that on Wedneſday, the ſeventh day of ſaid January, a general meeting of the Stockholders will take place at the State-Houſe, in Newport, at half paſt two o'clock, P. M. for the election of Directors and the tranſaction of ſuch other buſineſs as may be conſidered neceſſary.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 20, 1806.

Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at the State-Houſe, in Newport, on Wedneſday the ſeventh day of January next, at half paſt two o'clock, P. M. for the election of Directors, and tranſaction of the neceſſary buſineſs of ſaid company.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Clerk, pro tem.*

Newport, Dec. 20, 1806.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE Sloop CONNECTICUT, a good Veſſel, burthen about 68 Tons, four years old; now lying at Mr. *William Langley's* wharf, ready for ſea.—For terms, &c. apply to Capt. *Samuel Jeffers*, or to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THE Blackſmith's Shop and Tools, belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituated in Broad-Street.—The Shop has as much cuſtom as any Blackſmith's ſhop in Newport.

Alſo, to Let,

Eight Acres of excellent Land, in the vicinity of the town.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

NOAH WHITE.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 29th inſt. at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premiſes, if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale.

THE Farm belonging to the Subſcriber, ſituated in Middletown, containing about 20 Acres of excellent Land, with a young orchard, a two-ſtory dwelling-houſe, crib, &c. thereon. The Farm is ſituated about half a mile from Sachawelt Beach, and has the privilege of bringing manure therefrom.—For further particulars and terms apply to

ELISHA SMITH.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the public, that he is legally appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingſtown in the county of Waſhington, Guardian of the perſon and eſtate of *Thomas Browning*, of ſaid South-Kingſtown, who is adjudged by ſaid Court to be a perſon incapable of managing his own affairs, and duly authorized to act in ſaid capacity. He therefore warns all perſons againſt trading or dealing with the ſaid *Thomas Browning*, in any manner whatſoever at their peril.

JOHN CONGDON.

South-Kingſtown, Dec. 9, 1806.

French documents, that Bonaparte has not the leaſt ambition for any long conteſt with either Pruſſia or Ruſſia. It is to be hoped that the King of Pruſſia has not been too eager to conclude an armiſtice. The further Bonaparte penetrates towards South-Pruſſia and Sileſia, the more perilous his ſituation would become, as a large Ruſſian force was expected to land in Mecklenburg, to act in conjunction with the Swedes.

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December 18.

We have no foreign intelligence, from New-York, or by arrivals at this place, of later dates, than the accounts given in our laſt.

There can be little doubt but that the French army, from the reſult of the battle of Jena, of the 14th October, and the advantages which followed that ſerious event, were enabled to enter Berlin in a few days afterwards. But this ſtep, however flattering it may prove to the pride of Bonaparte, will not be conſidered as completing the conqueſt of Pruſſia. Berlin, although the reſidence of His Pruſſian Majeſty, is neither conſidered the great capital of the Pruſſian dominions, nor is a place of any great ſtrength, or importance. The city of Magdeburg, where it is preſumed the King of Pruſſia has contemplated to make a ſtand, and where the remains of his army, which are preſumed to be 120,000, have retreated, is a ſtrong and well fortified place. In this ſituation he may be enabled to defend himſelf until the Ruſſian armies come up; when, if fortune has not deſerted him and fled to the enemy, he may yet do ſomething for the preſervation of his fame, as well as Empire, and ſomething for the general cauſe of oppreſſed humanity.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1806.

The merchants of the city of New-York have called a meeting, for the purpoſe of renewing their application to Congreſs, for ſuitable fortifications to that harbour.—The fate experienced by their former repreſentations on this ſubject, did not manifeſt any diſpoſition on the part of Government to comply with their reaſonable and juſt requeſt.

A bill was laid before the Senate of the United States, on Monday the 8th inſt. to prohibit the importation of Slaves into any port or place within the juriſdiction of the United States, from and after the firſt day of January, 1808, it is alſo to prohibit the *exportation* of Slaves, for the purpoſe of ſelling them. This bill was ordered to have a ſecond reading.

The act to ſuſpend the non-importation law, which had paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, was introduced into the Senate on the 9th inſtant; referred to a ſelect committee of Meſſrs. Giles, Baldwin, and Mitchell; reported on without amendment; and paſſed to a third reading.

Gov. M'Kean has complained to the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, of the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, and recommended a law for the exaction of bonds for good behaviour, from printers whoſe papers might be deemed nuiſances—and to authorize the ſuſpenſion of them.

The fate of Pruſſia muſt prove an awful, and may be made, an inſtructive leſſon to nations—It ſhews how little ſecurity can be gained by a trimming, time-ſerving, ſpeculating policy. The time once was, when the courage of Pruſſia, as exhibited at Jena, would have preſcribed limits to the power of the modern Alexander, and prevented his victories both at Auſterlitz and Jena.—But ſhe ſpeculated in the fate of her neighbors:—and has at laſt felt, that it was the policy of France to keep her, like the ſtalled ox only to be killed, when fitteſt for the cleaver.

Boston Centinel.

The legiſlature of Maryland, 37 votes to 17, have appointed a committee to conſider the expediency of a tax on *Bachelors* and *Bank-Stock*, to ſupport poor children.

AZUNI's MARITIME LAW OF EUROPE.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Azuni, the great champion of Neutral Rights, is this day iſſued from the preſs, and claims a place, not only in the libraries of the politician, but of every gentleman in the community. The tranſlation into Engliſh is executed with ſcrupulous fidelity, and in a neat and perſpicuous ſtyle. Hereafter it will be found on the ſame ſhelf with the moſt eminent civilians of any age or country.

DIED.—At Providence, on Thurſday morning laſt, (of a dropſy) in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. AMEY CARTER, the amiable and affectionate conſort of John Carter, Eſq. Editor of the Providence Gazette.

MARRIED.—In this town on Sunday evening laſt, in the Rev. Mr. Bradley's Meeting-Houſe, Mr. *WILLIAM WOOD VERNON* to Miſs *HANNAH SMITH*, daughter of the late Mr. John Smith, of Eaſt-Greenwich.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, December 19.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Farmer, Potter,	Jamaica
Phœnix, Smith,	New-Providence
Reſolution, Thompſon,	Tortola
Brig Laura, Ward.	St. Kitts
Guſtavus, Canfield,	St. Lucia
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig John Adams, Winſlow;	Wilmington
Schooner Jerutha, Butler,	Norfolk

Sales at Auction.

On Wednesday, Dec. 24, without reſerve at

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

5 Hogſheads high 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
14 Ditto New Do.
27 Barrels Guadaloupe Sugar,
5 Cheſts Souchong Tea.
1 Ruſſia Bed.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

AZUNI's MARITIME LAW OF EUROPE.

THE ſubſcribers to this valuable work, are reſpectfully informed, that it is now juſt publiſhed, and ready for delivery at the Book-Store of

L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 1, Long-Wharf.

Where ſubſcribers are requeſted to call for their books.—A few copies of this valuable work, (in 2 vols. 8vo. handſomely bound,) are alſo for ſale as above.

Just received, and for ſale as above, the following valuable books, viz.

Vol. 2d. Cranch's reports of caſes argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, in February term, 1804, and in February term, 1805—juſt publiſhed at Philadelphia.

Robinſon's Scripture Characters, 4 vols 8vo.

Sales' KORAN, a new and elegant edition, embelliſhed with a number of elegant engravings, 2 vols. 8vo.

Webſter's dictionary, 1 vol. 12mo.

Vol. 1ſt. 2d. edition, Duſief's Nature Diſplayed'

Walker's critical pronouncing dictionary, 1 vol 8vo—juſt publiſhed.

The complete works of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, to which is prefixed an account of his life and writings, by Edward Malone, Eſq. 3 vols. 8vo.

Cameon's Luſiad, by Mickle, 2 vols. 8vo

The works of Lucian, from the Greek, by Francklin, 4 vols. 8vo.

Also, a few more Copies of

WATTS's edition of the LIFE of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, late Prime-Miniſter of Great-Britain, with biographical notices of the whole of his diſtinguiſhed contemparies, particularly, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Lord Grenville, Mr. Windham, Mr. Wilberforce, Viſcount Melville, Mr. Gratton, Lord Erſkine, Lord Sidmouth, Earl Spencer, Mr. Tierney, &c. &c. embelliſhed with an excellent likeneſs of Mr. Pitt, engraved by Edwin, in a ſuperior ſtyle—1 vol. 12mo price 1 dollar, in boards.

And a few Copies of

THE YOUNG ROSCIUS—or biographical memoirs of William Henry Weſt Betty: from the earlieſt period of his infancy, including the hiſtory of his Iriſh, Scotch, and Engliſh engagements; with analytical ſtrictures on his acting at the London theatres, &c. &c. embelliſhed with an elegantly engraved likeneſs, 1 vol. 12mo.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

Earl & Allſton,

At their Store on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extenſive ſupply of Charts, braſs and wood Compaſſes, Teleſcopes, &c. rendering their aſſortment very complete; and have conſtantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the moſt approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooſes, }
Greene's Anchors.
Linſeed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails aſſorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels, which they offer for ſale on liberal terms.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers ſhall meet with due attention.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

TAKE NOTICE,

THOSE Gentlemen and Ladies who have Books from the Circulating Library, lately kept by *Wm. R. Wilder*, are requeſted to return them to the Book Store of *G. Wanton & Co.*—From 2 to 300 volumes of books, belonging to ſets of ſeveral volumes, are among the many books taken from ſaid Library, and not returned. Perſons having an odd volume of a ſet of Books, ought to recollect that they are doing an injury without benefiting themſelves.—Perſons thus holding Books from ſaid Library are informed, that they are charged with ſaid Books, and the loan thereof will be demanded until they are returned. All Circulating accounts not ſettled by the 20th of January next, will without exception be put in ſuit.

N. B. As the Limitation Act goes into operation in February next, which would bar many of the accounts, compels to the above meaſure.

WM. R. WILDER.

Newport, Dec. 18, 1806.

To be SOLD, or to LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th March next.

THE Manſion-Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituated in Newport, now in the occupancy of the Subſcriber.—The Houſe has a large Shop in front of the Parade, and is undoubtedly as good a ſtand for buſineſs as any in Newport.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHN.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

TO BE LET,

(And poſſeſſion given the 25th March next,)

A PART of the Dwelling-Houſe, and a part of the Farm, the property of the late Mr. *Robert Cornell*, ſituated in Middletown.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

RUTH CORNELL.

Middletown, Dec. 19, 1806.

Wants Employment

IN a Dry Goods Store, a Young Man who writes a good hand, and underſtands book-keeping.—Salary is not his object.—The moſt ſatisfactory recommendations can be produced.—A line addreſſed to J. B. and left at this Office, ſhall meet with prompt attention.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are notified, that in purſuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a ſemi-annual dividend will be declared and paid, at this Bank, on Monday the 29th inſt. to ſuch perſons as may appear by the Books of this Inſtitution to be Stockholders therein, on the 22d day of this preſent month of December, and according to the Stock ſtanding in their names in the ſaid Books on the ſaid 22d day of December.

That in conformity to the ſixth and ſeventh Articles of the ſaid Charter, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-Houſe in this town, on Monday the 5th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, and the tranſaction of ſuch other buſineſs as may be deemed neceſſary.

By Order of the President & Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *CASHIER.*

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

Rhode-Iſland Union Bank.

NOTICE.

A Semi-Annual Dividend will be declared and paid on the 1ſt day of January, 1807, and on every ſucceeding day, during Bank hours, until compleated, to the Stockholders of this Inſtitution, ſtanding on the Book on the 25th inſt. or their repreſentatives, from which time tranſfer of Shares ceaſes, until the aforeſaid 1ſt day of January, 1807:

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurſday, the firſt day of January next, the half-yearly dividend will be declared and paid to ſuch perſons, as the books of the Bank will ſhew to be Stockholders on the 24th inſt.

Notice is likewiſe given, that on Wedneſday, the ſeventh day of ſaid January, a general meeting of the Stockholders will take place at the State-Houſe, in Newport, at half paſt two o'clock, P. M. for the election of Directors and the tranſaction of ſuch other buſineſs as may be conſidered neceſſary.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 20, 1806.

Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at the State-Houſe, in Newport, on Wedneſday the ſeventh day of January next, at half paſt two o'clock, P. M. for the election of Directors, and tranſaction of the neceſſary buſineſs of ſaid company.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Clerk, pro tem.*

Newport, Dec. 20, 1806.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE Sloop CONNECTICUT, a good Veſſel, burthen about 68 Tons, four years old; now lying at Mr. *William Langley's* wharf, ready for ſea.—For terms, &c. apply to Capt. *Samuel Jeffers*, or to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THE Blackſmith's Shop and Tools, belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituated in Broad-Street.—The Shop has as much cuſtom as any Blackſmith's ſhop in Newport.

Alſo, to Let,

Eight Acres of excellent Land, in the vicinity of the town.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

NOAH WHITE.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 29th inſt. at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premiſes, if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale.

THE Farm belonging to the Subſcriber, ſituated in Middletown, containing about 20 Acres of excellent Land, with a young orchard, a two-ſtory dwelling-houſe, crib, &c. thereon. The Farm is ſituated about half a mile from Sechaweſt Beach, and has the privilege of bringing manure therefrom.—For further particulars and terms apply to

ELISHA SMITH.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1806.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the public, that he is legally appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingſtown in the county of Waſhington, Guardian of the perſon and eſtate of *Thomas Browning*, of ſaid South-Kingſtown, who is adjudged by ſaid Court to be a perſon incapable of managing his own affairs, and duly authorized to act in ſaid capacity. He therefore warns all perſons againſt trading or dealing with the ſaid *Thomas Browning*, in any manner whatſoever at their peril.

JOHN CONGDON.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 9, 1806.

NEW AND INTERESTING PUBLICATIONS.

This Day Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, a number of new and interesting publications, just from the press, among which are the following, viz.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES of Frederick the Second, king of Prussia, his family court, ministers, academies and literary friends; collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that prince, translated from the French of Dieudonne Thiebault, professor of belles lettres in the university at Berlin, in two handsome octavo vols. price four dollars, in boards.—Strict impartiality, patient observation, and keenness of discernment, joined with frequent opportunities of viewing the human character in its *undress*, are indispensible requisites to a faithful biographer. These requisites the European reviewers allow our author to possess.—The Biography of Frederick the Second, as may be naturally imagined, is one of the most interesting that ever has appeared. In him were blended the poet, the philosopher, the consummate statesman, and one of the greatest warriors of modern times. Viewed either in public or in private life, he equally excites our astonishment. His private life is however, particularly worthy of our attention, as it displays such eccentricities and singular excesses of the passions as would be almost incredible, were we not convinced of the authenticity of the information.

THE STRANGER IN IRELAND; or a TOUR in the Southern and Western parts of that country, in the year 1805, by John Carr, Esq. author of "A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic"; "The Stranger in France," &c. &c. The Author observes in his preface that he has endeavoured to illustrate the Irish Character, and to give a descriptive narrative of a tour into the South and South West parts of Ireland; and also some account of the present state of society, political economy, national manners, public buildings, &c of that country.—One volume octavo, neatly bound, price 2 dollars.—The public are too well acquainted with the merits of Carr's Stranger in France, and his Northern Summer, to require any recommendation of the present work.

ROSCOE's LIFE AND PONTIFICATE OF LEO THE TENTH, embellished with elegant plates, 4 vols. 8vo.

Conversations on Chymistry, 1 vol. 12mo.—A new work which Dr. Aikin, in his Annual Review, asserts to be the very best on that subject in the English language.

Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, in the year 1802 translated from the French, with notes, by John Davis 1 vol. 12mo.—This new and interesting work, is just from the press at New-York.

THE 3d American edition of that very interesting and entertaining work, entitled, "THE SECRET HISTORY OF THECOURT AND CABINET OF ST. CLOUD."—*Price one dollar*

PLOWDEN's HISTORY OF IRELAND, to the present time, including the late Rebellions, in five volumes octavo.—A new work just published.

The recent distresses of this unfortunate country have rendered it an object of peculiar interest. This work commences with the History of Ireland from the earliest date, and is brought down to the present time. It contains a correct account of the origin, progress and termination of the late insurrections.

A complete and well written history of Ireland has long been a *desideratum*. From the present work much has been expected, and it is presumed that the favourable expectations of the public will not be disappointed.

The literary man will wish to peruse the history of a country which seems to be eminently the favorite of nature. Every Irishman will be anxious to possess the annals of his native land, a land not more endeared to him by its natural excellencies than by its misfortunes.

MADOC, a beautiful poetic story, by Robert Southey, in 2 vols. 8vo an elegant edition, just published at Boston.—The historical facts on which this poem is founded are connected with the settlement of America. The British Monthly Review, speaking of this valuable work, concludes thus, "Since the appearance of Milton's Paradise Lost, no poem has quitted the English press equal in merit to Southey's Madoc. It is a great and a durable accession to our literature, a fit object of national pride, and of European gratulation."

Monefiore's COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, a new and much improved edition, 3 vols. 8vo.—This is a work of the highest reputation, and ought to be in the possession of every Merchant that wishes to arrive at eminence in his profession.

The history, civil and commercial, of the British colonies in the West-Indies, by Bryan Edwards, illustrated with a great number of elegant engravings, 3 vols. 8vo.—A work of very high reputation.

Holcroft's travels from Hamburgh, through Holland, and the Netherlands, to Paris, in 1802, 1 vol. 8vo.

Southey's travels in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol.

Stæhlin's Peter the Great, 1 vol. 8vo.

Letters on a course of English Poetry, by the celebrated Dr. Aikin, 1 vol. 12mo.—A new and interesting work.

Also for Sale as above,

WALPOLE's GARLAND OF FLOWERS; composed of translations, chiefly original, from the Spanish Italian, Greek, Latin, German, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

A few more copies of Jackson's reflections on the commerce of the Mediterranean, 1 vol. 8vo.

Linn's powers of Genius, 1 vol. 12mo.

Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol 8vo

Calvigero's History of Mexico, embellished with a great number of superb plates, 3 vols. 8vo.

Acerbi's travels through Sweden, Finland and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799, illustrated with seventeen elegant engravings 2 vols. 4to.—*This is a work of very distinguished reputation, and cannot fail of highly instructing and amusing its reader.*

STATIONARY, of all kinds, for sale as above.

Newport Dec. 12, 1806.

Charles C. Hoskins, & Co.

Offer for Sale, at their STORE, No. 112 & 115, Thames-Street, Wholesale and Retail.

GUN-POWDER, Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, per chest, dozen or single pound.

Loaf, double refined, and Havanna white and brown } SUGARS

Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Superfine Flour.
Albany and New-York Chocolate.
Cocoa Shells.
Poland and American Starch.
London Mustard.
Spermaciti mould and dipt Candles.
Spermaciti winter strain'd Oil.
Doalittle's Soap.
500 wt. fresh Currants.
Raisins by the box or cask.
Figs, Prunes, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves.
Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger.
French and Spanish Oil.
Old Cognac Brandy, superior quality.
Spanish Do.
Holland Gin.
West-India and New-England Rum.
Madeira, (London particular) Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Port, and Bordeaux } WINES.
London Porter.
Spanish Segars, superior quality.
American Do.
Lorillard's, Maccabau and Rappee snuff.
English and American Gun-Powder.
Shot of all sizes, flints and steels,
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ready made colours

Also just received and for sale as above, a variety of Glass and Crockery Ware, among which are the following:—Elegant diamond, plain, tinged, cut, engraved and plain decanters; cut, engraved and plain wine glasses and tumblers; cut and common salts, castors and candlesticks; elegant gilt and cream coloured china; blue printed, green and blue edged plates; twiffers and muffers; blue and printed coffee and tea potts, do: do. cups and saucers, sugar and cream pots; jugs, basons and ewers; edged and plain dishes, tureens, butters, fruit baskets, &c. &c.

Also, 100 bushels coarse Salt, 2 bales Ravens Duck and Sheetings, Sheet Lead and 4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.

N. B. Ship Chandlery as usual.

Ship stores put up in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

For Sale at No. 88, *Thames-Street, by*

JAMES MUMFORD,

ENGLISH, Spanish and Dutch, black and blue Broadcloths of a superior quality; Cassimeres; attinetts for pantaloons; worsted Cord; fancy ditto for vests; Orleans cloths; Coatings; Flannels; Baizes; erges; Cassinets; Plains, and Forest cloths; Blankets of various widths; Fearnoughts; Ladies cloths for habits; Ladies black and lead coloured worsted Hose; Durants; Bombazets; Calimancoes; Shalloon; Tammies; Russels; Velvets; Ginghams; Dimities; Shambray Muslins; India sheer ditto; Scotch ditto; Leno and Jackonet ditto; fine shirting ditto; Cambricks; Cambrick Dimities white and coloured; India fine cottons; Calicoes; Sarcenet; silk Gloves; silk Hose or Gentlemen and Ladies; Persians; Satties; a handsome assortment of Ribbons; sewing silk; twist; white and black Laces; cambrick thread; white and coloured ditto; checks; brown Holland; Combs of the latest fashion; cotton in balls; Ladies habit Gloves; &c. &c.

The above Goods are just received from Boston and will be sold as low as at any Store in town.

New Goods.

A LARGE Supply of New GOODS, worthy the attention of the public, just received and for sale, cheap, at both their Stores, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

In Town-Meeting, Dec. 21, *A. D.* 1796.

VOTED, That no person be suffered to smoke a Pipe or Segar in any of the streets of Newport after night, upon the penalty of paying a fine of One Dollar, to and for the use of the Town, to be recovered before any or either of the Justices of the Peace in said Town, who are required to take cognizance of the same.

Witness, JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

In Town-Meeting, Nov. 10th, A. D. 1801.

VOTED, That the Act respecting the smoaking of Pipes or Segars in any of the streets in the Town of Newport, after sunset, be put in force, and that it be the duty of all Civil Officers in the Town to see the same executed, and that the same be published in both the News-Papers, printed in this Town.

Witness, JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

In Town-Meeting, Dec 2d, 1806.

WHEREAS many persons through evil intentions or carelessness, continue the dangerous practice of smoaking Pipes and Segars, in the public streets and on Wharves in this Town, in violation of the votes and bye-laws of the Town, heretofore made and passed.—It is therefore voted, That Messrs *Joseph Boss*, jun. *Job Townsend John L Boss*, jun. *William Hunter, Peleg Wood. Jacob Richardson, Thomas G. Pitman. Daniel Lyman, Abraham D. Tilley, John P. Mann, Richard Simpson*, jun. *Walter Channing Christopher Fowler, William S N Allan, William Langley, Green Burroughs, William Tew. Thomas Townsend, Jonathan Bowen, Henry Sherburne, Joseph Briggs, Constant Taber, Francis Malbone, Jacob Smith John Earl*, jun. and *John G Whitehorne*, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to enforce the bye-laws of this Town, respecting the smoaking of Pipes and Segars in any of the streets or on any of the Wharves of this Town, to complain and prosecute to final judgment and conviction, all persons offending as aforesaid

And it is further Voted That all Town Officers be and they are hereby required to aid and assist the said Committee in the execution of their said duty.

And it is further Voted That the Town-Clerk cause the said Votes and bye-laws heretofore passed, and this Vote, to be published as soon as may be.

Witness

JONATHAN ALMY, *Town Clerk*

William Crooke

Offers at his STORE No. 105, *Thames-street at Wholesale and Retail,*

MADEIRA Port Sherry Lisbon Claret Vidonia Teneriffe Colemener and Malaga } WINES.

14 pipes of Cognac Brandy
Do. Barcelona Do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits
Do. St. Croix Rum
Holland Geneva by the pipe.

Gunpowder Hyson Young-Hyson Hyson-skin Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.

Batavia Coffee.

Loaf lump powdered and brown } SUGARS.

Molasses by the hogshead.
Flour by the barrel.
Hibbert's brown Stout by cask or dozen.
Albany Ale by the dozen.
Bottled Cyder.
Best English and American Cheese
Norfolk Hams.
Tobacco by the keg.
Lorrillard's Snuff by the bladder
Pipes by the Box.
York Soap by the box.
Turkey Figs.
Box Raisins.
Fresh Zante Currants.
Soft-shelled Almonds.
Chocolate by the box.
Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks
Spices of all kinds.
Cordials.
Preserves.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport Aug. 1 1806.

Albert W Gardiner,

No. 108, *Thames-Street,*

HAS just received a great variety of new and fashionable GOODS.—Among which are.—

An elegant assortment of the latest fashion Calicoes; Shambray Muslins and Ginghams; Chintzes and Coppy plates; a large assortment of Irish Linens and India Cottons; Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Coattings, Baizes and Flannels; patent Cords and Velvets; fancy Vestings; silk Velvets; Gentlemen's and Ladies Hosiery; Russels; Tammies; Rattinetts; black and coloured Bumbazetts; black Sattins; coloured Lutestrings; Sarsnetts; Pealings and Modes; plain and figured Crapes, all colours; black and coloured Cambricks; white ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies beaver Gloves; silk Gloves; Linen, Cambrick, black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs; Camel's hair and cotton Shawls; shirting Cottons; cotton and linen Checks; Diapers; long Cloths; Sheattings; an elegant assortment of Thread, silk and cotton laces, table coverings, cotton Umbrellas, silk plushes, &c &c.

Also a beautiful Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Consisting of elegant split straw Hats and Bonnetts, Rochester Hats and Bonnetts, and newest fashion Plush and Velvet ditto; an elegant assortment of fancy Muslins, lace trimmings, lace nett muslins, lace caps and handkerchiefs, lace sleeves, ornamented turbans, gilt and paste combs, Shoe rosetts, gilt plumes and flowers, colour'd velvet trimmings, cords and buttons. And many other articles in the Millenary line,

Also,

An Assortment of patent Wigs and FRIZETTS.

Newport. Oct. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Land adjoining belonging to the Subscriber situated in Green-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN BOIT.

Newport Nov. 14, 1806.

TO BE LET,

THE Estate in Mary-Street, now occupied by *William Hunter, Esq.* belonging to Mrs. Russell.—For terms apply to

ASHER ROBBINS.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

TO LET,

THE west end of the Store, No. 9 on the Long-Wharf, formerly belonging to the late Ebenezer Woodward.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 14, 1806.

CALL AND SEE.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

(No. 109 *Cheapest-Side Newport)*

WHO inform their customers and others that wish to purchase on terms as low, or lower than ever were sold in this town, that they have just received a good assortment of Fall GOODS from Boston and New-York bought with cash.—The smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE LET,

A Two story House and Lot of Land, pleasantly situated in Bridge Street on the Point nearly opposite that of the Subscriber, with three rooms on the lower floor a small shop in front, fine conveniency of Fresh water in the wash-room.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND

Newport, Oct. 24, 1806.

Simeon & Edward Martin,

No. 51 *and* 52 *Long-Wharf,*

HAVE for Sale the following Merchandise, recently imported from Cronstadt per ship George Washington viz.

St. Petersburgh Clean HEMP
FLAX
SAILCLOTH
RAVENS DUCK
BLEACH'D SHEETINGS.
DIAPERS
HUCKABACKS
Old Sable IRON 1¼ 1⅜ 1½ 2 2¼ and 2½ inches broad
Do. do. do. 1 1¼ and 1½ inches square
Also new Sable do. 2½ 2¾ and 2⅞ inches broad.

Newport Nov. 7 1806.

ALMANACKS.

THE FARMER's, THOMAS's, and BICKERSTAFF's RHODE-ISLAND ALMANACKS for 1807, are for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1 Long-Wharf by the gross dozen or single at the same price as where they are printed.

Newport, Nov. 7 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,

Has for Sale,

TWENTY Pipes excellent GENEVA, from Amsterdam entitled to debenture.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

ROBERT ELDRED, & GEORGE W. TILLINGHAST,

Take this method of informing the public,

THAT they have entered into Co-Partnership and that their business in future will be transacted under the firm of ELDRED & TILLINGHAST at the Store formerly occupied by Robert Eldred.—They have on hand a very handsome assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS which they will positively sell as cheap as can be purchased in this State, for any kind of country produce.

Also, on hand,

4000 wt. best St. Croix Sugar and
500 bushels excellent Salt.

ROBERT ELDRED,
GEORGE W. TILLINGHAST.

Wickford, Oct. 20, 1806.

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. DAVIS

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has removed his Shoe-Store to No. 104, Thames Street, a few doors north of his former stand, and directly opposite the Store of *Mr. Christopher Rhodes* where he has just received from Boston and elsewhere, a large supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. which, with his former stock, now makes his assortment general and extensive. Among them are the following, which he offers for sale, by the dozen or single pair, on as good terms as can be purchased in the State, viz.

Ladies English Kid, square and sharp Toes.
Do. Morocco, with and without heels,
Do. Do. Walking Shoes,
Do. Do. with Cork Soles,
Do. black Velvet, with and without heels
Misses Kid and Morocco Shoes and Slippers, of different sizes and qualities.
Women's and misses Leather do. do.
Children's of all kinds.
Men's Morocco Pumps, of the first quality.
Do. (customers) calf-skin Shoes of the best kind
Boys do. do.
Men's and Boys thick do.
Suwarrow and Top Boots of a superior quality.
Half-Leg Draw do.
Thick Sea do.
Low-priced Shoes by the dozen, suitable for shipping.
A handsome assortment of Boot Legs and Tops.
Yellow Morocco Skins, for Boot-Linings.
Goat and Sheep do. for binding.

Also,

An excellent assortment men's fine and coarse Hats, from Seven Dollars to Five Shillings.

An assortment of Trunks, of various sizes.

He continues the business of Boot and Shoe making in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied as a Shoe-Store, No 1, Mill-Street, from which his store will be supplied with Boots and Shoes of every description, and of the best quality. Gentlemen favouring him with their custom, may depend on punctuality.

He solicits a portion of the public patronage, with assurances on his part, of every exertion to please; while he is not unmindful of the liberal encouragement he has already received. To his old customers he tenders his sincere thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Orders from Town or Country strictly attended to, and the smallest favors gratefully received.

N. B BOOTS and SHOES, made as usual, to any measure, at the shortest notice.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1806.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims against the estate of *James C. Potter*, late of Newport, mariner deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose

JOHN WILLIAMS } Commrs.
JOHN JOHNSTON }

And all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment

[illegible] 1806

NEW AND INTERESTING PUBLICATIONS.

This Day Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, a number of new and interesting publications, just from the press, among which are the following, viz.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES of Frederick the Second, king of Prussia, his family court, ministers, academies and literary friends; collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that prince, translated from the French of Dieudonne Thiebault, professor of belles lettres in the university at Berlin, in two handsome octavo vols. price four dollars, in boards.—Strict impartiality, patient observation, and keenness of discernment, joined with frequent opportunities of viewing the human character in its *undress*, are indispensible requisites to a faithful biographer. These requisites the European reviewers allow our author to possess.—The Biography of Frederick the Second, as may be naturally imagined, is one of the most interesting that ever has appeared. In him were blended the poet, the philosopher, the consummate statesman, and one of the greatest warriors of modern times. Viewed either in public or in private life, he equally excites our astonishment. His private life is however, particularly worthy of our attention, as it displays such eccentricities and singular excesses of the passions as would be almost incredible, were we not convinced of the authenticity of the information.

THE STRANGER IN IRELAND; or a TOUR in the Southern and Western parts of that country, in the year 1805, by John Carr, Esq. author of "A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic"; "The Stranger in France," &c. &c. The Author observes in his preface that he has endeavoured to illustrate the Irish Character, and to give a descriptive narrative of a tour into the South and South West parts of Ireland; and also some account of the present state of society, political economy, national manners, public buildings, &c of that country.—One volume octavo, neatly bound, price 2 dollars.—The public are too well acquainted with the merits of Carr's Stranger in France, and his Northern Summer, to require any recommendation of the present work.

ROSCOE's LIFE AND PONTIFICATE OF LEO THE TENTH, embellished with elegant plates, 4 vols. 8vo.

Conversations on Chymistry, 1 vol. 12mo.—A new work which Dr. Aikin, in his Annual Review, asserts to be the very best on that subject in the English language.

Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, in the year 1802, translated from the French, with notes, &c. by John Davis 1 vol. 12mo.—This new and interesting work, is just from the press at New-York.

THE 3d American edition of that very interesting and entertaining work, entitled, "THE SECRET HISTORY OF THECOURT AND CABINET OF ST. CLOUD."—*Price one dollar*

PLOWDEN's HISTORY OF IRELAND, to the present time, including the late Rebellions, in five volumes octavo.—A new work just published.

The recent distresses of this unfortunate country have rendered it an object of peculiar interest. This work commences with the History of Ireland from the earliest date, and is brought down to the present time. It contains a correct account of the origin, progress and termination of the late insurrections.

A complete and well written history of Ireland has long been a *desideratum*. From the presen work much has been expected, and it is presumed that the favourable expectations of the public will not be disappointed.

The literary man will wish to peruse thehistory of a country which seems to be eminently the favorite of nature. Every Irishman will be anxious to possess the annals of his native land, a land not more endeared to him by its natural excellencies than by its misfortunes.

MADOC, a beautiful poetic story, by Robert Southey, in 2 vols. 8vo. an elegant edition, just published at Boston.—The historical facts on which this poem is founded are connected with the settlement of America. The British Monthly Review, speaking of this valuable work, concludes thus, "Since the appearance of Milton's Paradise Lost, no poem has quitted the English press equal in merit to Southey's Madoc. It is a great and a durable accession to our literature, a fit object of national pride, and of European gratulation."

Montefiore's COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, a new and much improved edition, 3 vols. 8vo.—This is a work of the highest reputation, and ought to be in the possession of every Merchant that wishes to arrive at eminence in his profession.

The history, civil and commercial, of the British colonies in the West-Indies, by Bryan Edwards, illustrated with a great number of elegant engravings, 3 vols. 8vo.—A work of very high reputation.

Holcroft's travels from Hamburgh, through Holland, and the Netherlands, to Paris, in 1802, 1 vol. 8vo.

Southey's travels in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol.

Stæhlin's Peter the Great, 1 vol. 8vo.

Letters on a course of English Poetry, by the celebrated Dr. Aikin, 1 vol. 12mo.—A new and interesting work.

Also for Sale as above,

WALPOLE's GARLAND OF FLOWERS; composed of translations, chiefly original, from the Spanish Italian, Greek, Latin, Garman, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

A few more copies of Jackson's reflections on the commerce of the Mediterranean, 1 vol. 8vo.

Linn's powers of Genius, 1 vol. 12mo.

Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol. 8vo

Calvigero's History of Mexico, embellished with a great number of superb plates, 3 vols. 8vo.

Acerbi's travels through Sweden, Finland and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799, illustrated with seventeen elegant engravings 2 vols. 4to.—*This is a work of very distinguished reputation, and cannot fail of highly instructing and amusing its reader.*

STATIONARY, of all kinds, for sale as above.

Newport Dec. 12, 1806.

Charles C. Hoskins, & Co.

Offer for Sale, at their STORE, No. 112 & 115, Thames-Street, Wholesale and Retail.

GUN-POWDER, Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, per chest, dozen or single pound.

Loaf, double refined, and Havanna white and brown } SUGARS

Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Superfine Flour.
Albany and New-York Chocolate.
Cocoa Shells.
Poland and American Starch.
London Mustard.
Spermaciti mould and dipt Candles.
Spermaciti winter strain'd Oil.
Doalittle's Soap.
500 wt. fresh Currants.
Raisins by the box or cask.
Figs, Prunes, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves.
Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger.
French and Spanish Oil.
Old Cognac Brandy, superior quality.
Spanish Do.
Holland Gin.
West-India and New-England Rum.
Madeira, (London particular) Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Port, and Bordeaux } WINES.
London Porter.
Spanish Segars, superior quality.
American Do.
Lorillard's, Maccabau and Rappee snuff.
English and American Gun-Powder.
Shot of all sizes, flints and steels,
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ready made colours

Also just received and for sale as above, a variety of Glass and Crockery Ware, among which are the following:—Elegant diamond, plain, tinged, cut, engraved and plain decanters; cut, engraved and plain wine glasses and tumblers; cut and common salts, castors and candlesticks; elegant gilt and cream coloured china; blue printed, green and blue edged plates; twifflers and muffers; blue and printed coffee and tea potts, do: do. cups and saucers, sugar and cream pots; jugs, basons and ewers; edged and plain dishes, tureens, butters, fruit baskets, &c. &c.

Also, 100 bushels coarse Salt, 2 bales Ravens Duck and Sheetings, Sheet Lead and 4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.

N. B. Ship Chandlery as usual.

Ship stores put up in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

For Sale at No. 88, Thames-Street, by

JAMES MUMFORD,

ENGLISH, Spanish and Dutch, black and blue Broadcloths of a superior quality; Cassimeres; attinetts for pantaloons; worsted Cord; fancy ditto for vests; Orleans cloths; Coatings; Flannels; Baizes; erges; Cassinets; Plains, and Forest cloths; Blankets of various widths; Fearnoughts; Ladies cloths for habits; Ladies black and lead coloured worsted Hose; Durants; Bombazets; Calimancoes; Shalloon; Tammies; Ruffels; Velvets; Ginghams; Dimities; Shambray Muslins; India sheer ditto; Scotch ditto; Leno and Jackonet ditto; fine shirting ditto; Cambricks; Cambrick Dimities white and coloured; India fine cottons; Calicoes; Sarcenet; silk Gloves; silk Hose or Gentlemen and Ladies; Persians; Satins; a handsome assortment of Ribbons; sewing silk; twist; white and black Laces; cambrick thread; white and coloured ditto; checks; brown Holland; Combs of the latest fashion; cotton in balls; Ladies habit Gloves; &c. &c.

The above Goods are just received from Boston and will be sold as low as at any Store in town.

New Goods.

A LARGE Supply of New GOODS, worthy the attention of the public, just received and for sale, cheap, at both their Stores, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

In Town-Meeting, Dec. 21, *A. D.* 1796.

VOTED, That no person be suffered to smoke a Pipe or Segar in any of the streets of Newport after night, upon the penalty of paying a fine of One Dollar, to and for the use of the Town, to be recovered before any or either of the Justices of the Peace in said Town, who are required to take cognizance of the same.

Witness, JONATHAN ALMY, *Town Clerk.*

In Town-Meeting, Nov. 10*th, A. D.* 1801.

VOTED, That the Act respecting the smoaking of Pipes or Segars in any of the streets in the Town of Newport, after sunset, be put in force, and that it be the duty of all Civil Officers in the Town to see the same executed, and that the same be published in both the News-Papers, printed in this Town.

Witness, JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

In Town-Meeting, Dec. 2*d,* 1806.

WHEREAS many persons through evil intentions or carelessness, continue the dangerous practice of smoaking Pipes and Segars, in the public streets and on Wharves in this Town, in violation of the votes and bye-laws of the Town, heretofore made and passed.—It is therefore voted, That Messrs *Joseph Boss*, jun. *Job Townsend, John L. Boss*, jun. *William Hunter, Peleg Wood, Jacob Richardson, Thomas G. Pitman, Daniel Lyman, Abraham D. Tilley, John P. Mann, Richard Simpson*, jun. *Walter Channing, Christopher Fowler, William S. N. Allan, William Langley, Green Burroughs, William Tew, Thomas Townsend, Jonathan Bowen, Henry Sherburne, Joseph Briggs, Constant Taber, Francis Malbone, Jacob Smith, John Earl*, jun. and *John G. Whitehorne*, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to enforce the bye-laws of this Town, respecting the smoaking of Pipes and Segars in any of the streets or on any of the Wharves of this Town, to complain and prosecute to final judgment and conviction, all persons offending as aforesaid

And it is further Voted That all Town Officers be and they are hereby required to aid and assist the said Committee in the execution of their said duty.

And it is further Voted, That the Town-Clerk cause the said Votes and bye-laws heretofore passed, and this Vote, to be published as soon as may be.

Witness

JONATHAN ALMY, *Town Clerk*

William Crooke

Offers at his STORE No. 105, *Thames-street at Wholesale and Retail,*

MADEIRA Port, Sherry Lisbon, Claret Vidonia Teneriffe Colemenar and Malaga } WINES.

14 pipes of Cognac Brandy
Do. Barcelona Do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits
Do. St. Croix Rum
Holland Geneva by the pipe.

Gunpowder Hyson Young-Hyson Hyson-skin Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.

Batavia Coffee.

Loaf lump powdered and brown } SUGARS.

Molasses by the hogshead.
Flour by the barrel.
Hibbert's brown Stout by cask or dozen.
Albany Ale by the dozen.
Bottled Cyder.
Best English and American Cheese
Norfolk Hams.
Tobacco by the keg.
Lorrillard's Snuff by the bladder
Pipes by the Box.
York Soap by the box.
Turkey Figs.
Box Raisins.
Fresh Zante Currants.
Soft-shelled Almonds.
Chocolate by the box.
Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks
Spices of all kinds.
Cordials.
Preserves.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport Aug. 1 1806.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, *Thames-Street,*

HAS just received a great variety of new and fashionable GOODS.—Among which are.—

An elegant assortment of the latest fashion Calicoes; Shambray Muslins and Ginghams; Chintzes and Coppy plates; a large assortment of Irish Linens and India Cottons; Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Coattings, Baizes and Flannels; patent Cords and Velvets; fancy Vestings; silk Velvets; Gentlemen's and Ladies Hosiery; Ruffels; Tammies; Rattinetts; black and coloured Bumbazetts; black Sattins; coloured Lutestrings; Sarsnetts; Pealings and Modes; plain and figured Crapes, all colours; black and coloured Cambricks; white ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies beaver Gloves; silk Gloves; Linen, Cambrick, black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs; Camel's hair and cotton Shawls; shirting Cottons; cotton and linen Checks; Diapers; long Cloths; Sheattings; an elegant assortment of Thread, silk and cotton laces, table coverings, cotton Umbrellas, silk plushes, &c &c,

Also a beautiful Assortment of

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JOHN WILLIAMS } Com'rs.
JOB TOWNSEND }

And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

THOMAS POTTER, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Dec. 1, 1806.